

infection, six or seven weeks, coincides quite well with the time that elapses between the first appearance of the Caeoma and that of the Puccinia out of doors. As these experiments were carefully conducted there seems no doubt that these forms are related. Experiments producing the Caeoma from the Puccinia would be much more difficult, as infection in this case no doubt takes place through the very young basal shoots.

The connecting of these forms brings up an interesting point of nomenclature. In the bulletin referred to I accepted *Puccinia Peckiana* Howe as the name of the fungus, while Tranzschel re-named it *Puccinia interstitiale* (Schl.) Tranz. The question is merely whether the rule of priority shall apply to the very first name given or whether to the first name given to the mature form. The latter method seems to me the much more rational as it does away with needless confusion and increase of synonyms. As a matter of curiosity on this point, I submitted the data to five of the best botanists of this country, four of whom have favored me with their opinions. All stated that it was a mootable question, but one that should be settled. Two were inclined to believe that, as now interpreted, priority would be carried to the first name given to any stage, while two decided that the priority rule should apply to the first name given to the mature form.—G. P. CLINTON, *University of Illinois*.

Some field notes.—While searching for some fungi on *Ulmus Americana* leaves, two were found on a young tree which present a strange and interesting departure. The petiole, one-third of an inch above where it becomes a midrib, bifurcates so as to make an angle of about fifty degrees between the two subdivisions. Each of the subdivisions becomes a midrib to a leaf whose outer edge is normal, and the inner edge is also normal down to about an half or two-thirds of an inch above the bifurcation. Here the two leaflets join together, making a compound leaf.

In laboratory pressed specimens of *Viburnum acerifolium* a superficial observer will be mystified by apparent petioles that bifurcate and at each end of the bifurcations will be found a normal leaf. Careful observation will prove the apparently bifurcated petiole to be a stem with a terminal bud, and in the axil of last year's fallen leaf. The terminal bud is best made out from fruiting specimens.

In 1889 while botanizing in the mountains near Elliston, Montana, I passed a low specimen of *Acer glabrum*, whose appearance was such as to strike one as strange, and yet as *Acer glabrum* is the only *Acer* I had found in eight years of Montana work, I passed it by; after going several rods, its curious, indescribable appearance caused me to



return and make a closer examination, when I was astonished to find its peculiar appearance was caused by *dissected* leaves! Every leaf on the whole shrub was dissected. I call it a shrub, for in the mountains, *Acer glabrum* is hardly worthy of any other name. The dissection was such as to make the compound leaf trifoliate palmate.

A young student in Oberlin college, a practical and intelligent farmer, has brought me two carrots which have grown together in a peculiar manner. The leaves were gone, but he testifies emphatically that both component parts are carrots. One is flesh color and the other white. They crossed each other near their tops, grew together at the point of intersection in such a manner that the red bottom had a white top, and the white bottom a red top. Longitudinal section showed that the vascular systems had also grafted into each other so that the chief sustenance of the white top came from the red bottom, and *vice versa*. The original connections of red to red, and white to white were kept up, but in an evidently great reduction. The outer appearance was like Siamese twins, but the longitudinal section showed it to be a case of grafting and adoption.—F. D. KELSEY, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.